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WHOLE NO. 1932.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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A MONITOR AGAIN

Monadnock, En Route to Manila,
Now in Port.

SHE MADE GOOD TIME DOWN

Has the Collier Nero Along—U. S. N.
Officers Known Here—Com-
mander Whiting.

The Monitor Monadnock and Collier Nero are in naval row having arrived from San Francisco last evening en route to Manila. The Monadnock was off Koko Head and the Nero off Waimanalo, ten miles behind, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when they were reported. The pilot boat left about 5 o'clock and was promptly accepted by the Monadnock which was at anchor about 6 o'clock. An hour later the Nero came to a berth alongside of her. The Monadnock is under Commander Whiting, well known in this port and the Nero is in charge of Commander Belknap. The Monadnock is a monitor similar in some details of construction to the Monterey. She has four big guns, which are 10 inch both forward and aft.

The Monadnock has quite a history. A vessel in the United States Navy by this name was built about 1869 and soon afterwards taken around Cape Horn to San Francisco where she was so completely rebuilt as to be really another thing. This commenced in 1875 and was finished in 1896. The Amphitrite on the Atlantic coast is nearly a facsimile of the Monadnock. Commander Whiting reported leaving the Nero at noon yesterday having maintained a 9-knot speed all the way down with coal to spare. The Nero however could go no faster. No towing was needed. After leaving the Nero the Monadnock started for this port at a 12-knot clip arriving as above. She was then engaged to the Monterey, she is quite high out of water; her decks being as dry as the promenade deck of a liner. The Monadnock sailed from the Golden Gate at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of June 23, and brought 24 sacks of mail for Honolulu. The collier Nero has on board 4000 tons of coal. The Monadnock carries 21 officers and a crew of 174 men. The roster shows the names of many officers well known in Honolulu. Navigating officer Lieut. F. A. Wilner was here on the U. S. S. Adams, Ensign J. H. Sypher on the Baltimore and Pay Clerk L. Poessel on the old Brooklyn years ago. Assistant Engineer F. D. Read was on the Philadelphia in Honolulu during the stirring times of '93 when the revolution was on. The following is the roster kindly furnished by Commander Whiting:

Captain, W. H. Whiting, Commanding; Lt.-Comdr. C. P. Perkins, Executive; Lieut. F. A. Wilner, Navigator; Lieut. J. P. Parker, Lieut. A. G. Rogers, Watch Officer; Ensign J. H. Sypher, Ensign R. S. Douglas, Ensign Harris Lanning, (to report at Honolulu.) Naval Cadet L. R. Sargent, Naval Cadet W. R. Sexton, Surgeon J. M. Steele, P. A. Surgeon J. M. Moore, Paymaster W. B. Wilcox, Chief Engineer T. F. Burdoff, Assistant Engineer F. D. Read, Assistant Engineer A. L. Robinson, Assistant Engineer W. H. Steiger, Assistant Engineer Thos. Alward, Cadet Engineer P. L. Pratt, Gunner J. R. Ward, Carpenter G. J. Shaw, Pay Clerk L. Poessel.

The collier Nero's list officers shows a number who are known on the islands. Executive Officer Parmenter was in Honolulu a few years ago and is a great favorite in society circles here. The roster of the Nero is as follows and she has a crew of 52 men all told: Commander Charles Belknap; Executive Officer, H. E. Parmenter; Navigating Officer, M. L. Miller; Lieutenants, S. E. Woodworth, J. T. McMillan, F. E. Swanson and Edw. Perkins; Surgeon, Dr. M. W. Stone, Asst. Engineer C. B. Forgham.

The Monadnock and Nero will be here six or eight days to take on coal and supplies and to overhaul machinery.

The Monadnock had on board sufficient coal to carry her to Honolulu, and she came to port under her own steam. The capacity of her bunkers is 360 tons, and she had over 100 tons additional piled up on her deck.

A San Francisco paper of June 23rd said: It was estimated that this amount of fuel would carry her to Honolulu if no rough weather was encountered. The Nero will take hold of the Monadnock at Honolulu after both vessels have coaled and will tow her

about 2,000 miles in the direction of Manila. The Monadnock will then be cast off and proceed the rest of the way by herself, the Nero standing by in case of a breakdown.

The Monadnock is an historic vessel. She was built originally in 1864 and was through several engagements during the civil war. She was in the battle of Port Fisher and fired a fifteen-inch shell into the fort, doing considerable damage. The monitor is considered a lucky ship, never having had a man killed on board. She was the first vessel to demonstrate that a monitor could stand a long sea voyage. She came from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast in 1887, passing through the Straits of Magellan. Arriving she was taken to Vallejo, where she was entirely rebuilt and launched as a new vessel in 1893. From that time until 1896 the work of completion went on until in February of the last named year she was placed in commission. Although many years were consumed in her construction, she is today in some respects a more modern vessel than the Monterey. She has Harveyized steel turrets, which the Monterey has not. Her main battery consists of four 10-inch guns. In this she shows an apparent weakness contrasted with the Monterey, which carries two 12-inch guns and two 10-inch guns. The admirers of the Monadnock claim that the vessel is superior to the Monterey for the reason that the ammunition she carries is suitable for all her guns. If one of the turrets of the Monterey were disabled the guns in the remaining turret could not use the ammunition left. On the other hand, if one of the Monadnock's turrets were disabled the guns in the remaining turret could use all the ammunition. On the Monadnock the quarters of the officers are all on deck, which gives more room to berth the crew and more room for coal.

SAN DIEGO LINE.

More Steamers to Touch Here
After October 1st.

SAN DIEGO, June 20.—B. L. Muir, a prominent business man of this city, returned tonight from New York, where he had occasional conferences with the Directors of the California and Oriental Steamship Company, which has entered into a contract with the Santa Fe railroad to establish a line of steamers between San Diego and Yokohama, via Honolulu. According to Mr. Muir, the steamship company will have a working capital of \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 and is already at work making preparations for a large business. The agents have reported that the innovation is hailed with great satisfaction by many of the largest importers in the country, whose patronage has been secured in advance.

It is the intention of the California and Oriental Company to have the line in operation by October 1st next and two of the Directors will sail from San Francisco for Japan to look after the preliminaries at that end of the line. The steamers are to be the equal of any now in Pacific waters, but the purchase of many steamers on the Atlantic by the Government and the consequent doubling up of business for vessels remaining in established lines, has hindered the new company in getting just what is wanted.

The Directors expect to purchase steamers from the Barings; and while Mr. Muir was in New York an agent was sent by the company to Philadelphia to inspect a fine vessel that was said to be available. At least one steamer a month will leave San Diego and Yokohama under the contract, and the line will be maintained for three years.

SAN DIEGO, June 20.—It was stated on apparently good authority here that the line of steamers to be put on between San Diego and Yokohama is owned by the Great English Peninsula and Oriental Company.

The Bryant's Cargo.

The bark C. D. Bryant sailed from San Francisco, June 23 for Honolulu with 300 bbls. flour, 2,394 cts. barley, 132 bbls. hay, 1,140 sks. bran, 80 cs. salmon, 13,426 lbs. beans, 500 cs. canned goods, 2,250 lbs. lard, 100 bbls. lime, 326 cts. oats, 6,319 gals. and 34 cs. wine, 266 cs. and 412 gals. whiskey, 400 sks. middlings, 50 gals. and 6 cs. brandy, 3,020 lbs. sugar, 2,500 lbs. oleomargarine, 15 tons fertilizer, 10 lbs. beef, 5 do pork, 60 pkgs. provisions, 220 do beer, 320 bbls. dried fruit, 37 cs. shoes, 311 lbs. cheese, 385 lbs. tallow, 250 lbs. butter, 4,450 lbs. tobacco, 1,327 lbs. hams, 720 lbs. hops, 21 cs. cigarettes, etc., valued at \$76,328.

Many Arrivals.

All kinds of deep water ships came into San Francisco harbor June 19, Honolulu and Hawaiian Islands sending most of them. Among the arrivals from the islands were the Irrigard, Captain Schmidt; the Santiago, Captain Johnson; Carrier Dove, Captain Unberg; King Cyrus, Captain Christensen; and Martin Nelson, Captain Rice. All of these vessels were laden with sugar. Most of them were out nearly three weeks.

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ANNEXATIONISTS FEEL CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Estimated That Not More Than Twenty-Eight
Senators Will Vote in Negative.

Argument on Strategic Value Made By Senator
White of California.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—It is said tonight that enough Senators have declared themselves in favor of Hawaiian annexation to insure ratification of the treaty if it could be brought before the Senate again and a vote pressed. Senators who opposed acquisition of territory by joint resolution and will therefore vote against the pending proposition, would vote in favor of ratifying a convention which proposes to accomplish the same purpose by different means.

No formal agreement has yet been reached as to the time for taking a vote, but there is a tacit agreement that it shall be taken next Wednesday. Careful estimates made today by friends and opponents of annexation agree surprisingly as to the strength of the opposition and it is asserted that with a full vote there will not be more than twenty-eight Senators recorded in the negative. It is therefore apparent that while the resolution will not be passed as soon as was expected, it will reach the President with the indorsement of both Houses before the end of the month.

The discussion was begun in open session on June 20. What was considered a test vote of the strength of the opposition was taken at the end of the session on a motion to adjourn while the debate was going on. The motion was lost by a vote of 44 to 15.

On June 21 Senator White made a three hour and a half speech. On the 22 he continued his argument for two hour longer and then yielded the floor to Senator Pettigrew. Senator White made citations from various authorities to show that annexation must be by treaty and not by legislative act. He concluded with statements on the question of the need of holding the Islands as a military outpost. He ridiculed the idea that they were needed as a halfway station to Manila. He said that if the United States held the Islands it would be necessary to surround them with a tremendous naval power to keep them.

Senator Pettigrew held that the United States ought not to enter into competition with the great European powers either in supporting a great navy or in the acquisition of territory.

The leading supporters of the resolution say they are having no difficulty in maintaining a quorum, and they expect to be able to keep the matter here to the end and that there is, therefore, no reason for postponing the matter until next December.

Senator Harris of Kansas who heretofore has been classed as opposed to annexation, announced today that he should vote for the House resolution.

MADRID, June 21.—Senor Sagasta had an interview last week with a special envoy from the German Emperor, who was charged with the duty of making the following proposition to the Spanish Government in behalf of his Imperial Majesty: Germany would establish a protectorate over the Philippines for twenty years, thus taking the place of Spain in the archipelago; she would re-establish order after having sent troops in sufficient number to bring the state of war in the Islands to an end. As a return for this temporary protectorate, Germany would agree to pay into the Spanish treasury the sum of 500,000,000 marks in gold in order to continue the war in Cuba.

HAVE LANDED IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A message was received at the War Department tonight from General Shafter that troops had been successfully landed at Baiquiri, Cuba, this morning.

BAIQUIRI (Cuba), June 22 (by "Examiner-Journal") dispatch boat to Kingston, Jamaica).—The landing of the troops has begun. Three thousand men, the vanguard of Shafter's force, have gone ashore at the old pier that was built to expedite the shipping of managaneese ore from the mines to the northward. While the troops were passing ashore, Sampson's fleet bombarded the forts both east and west of Santiago harbor. A force of a thousand Cubans seemed to spring out of the ground at just the proper moment and attack the Spaniards near Baiquiri.

The Spaniards had prepared to meet the disembarkation to the west of Santiago and also to the eastward, but at Baiquiri, the place chosen, there was only a Spanish blockhouse on a high cliff to the right of the landing pier, and a small fort and earthworks in the rear.

The proceedings were begun by the American fleet, which was strung out for 20 miles along the coast, hurling shells at nearly every fortress. The fortifications at Aguadores, Cabanas, Stiborney and Juragua, as well as the blockhouse and fort near Baiquiri, were all bombarded.

The forts are in a bad way. The only loss reported on the American side is a sailor on board of the Texas. A shell from Cabanas exploded over the after part of the battleship, and a fragment of it killed this sailor.

No word was given the troops on the transports that they were to be landed until this morning. When they did learn it the enthusiasm was almost riotous. When the detachments that were to

staging, despite the alleged efforts of the workmen to keep them back.

As the Albion plunged down the steep ways it sent a great wave behind, lifting the wooden staging, bursting it asunder and precipitating the occupants into the water.

The bulk of those thrown into the water were rescued, nearly fifty women being taken out insensible and only resuscitated after strenuous efforts by the doctors who had collected rapidly on the scene.

At 11 o'clock tonight close to forty bodies had been recovered, more than half being women and workmen's wives and daughters who had come arrayed in their Sunday finery to see England's future Queen perform the christened ceremony.

BELIEVES THEY LANDED.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Officials at the War Navy Departments believe Manila is in possession of Admiral Dewey. They feel sure that the cruiser Charleston, City of Peking, City of Sydney and Australia arrived at Manila bay Sunday or yesterday, and that Dewey at once demanded the surrender of the city and took possession with the troops under General Anderson. A cablegram announcing Manila's capture is expected any hour. It is thought Dewey will send a dispatch-boat to Hongkong with the news that he has raised the flag at Manila just as soon as the details of the surrender have been accomplished.

WAR NOTES.

The field hospital force of 700 men will go to Manila as an independent expedition.

Admiral Sampson has secured the end of the Guantanamo cable and direct communication has been restored.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Cabinet today discussed the advisability of issuing a call for 100,000 additional volunteers.

It is estimated that 300 Spaniards have been killed by the American marines at Guantanamo. The Spanish have withdrawn.

President McKinley is said to have sent a message to Admiral Cervera that he will be held personally responsible for the safety of Lieut. Hobson and his men.

General Miles stated that an attempt was made to assassinate him. He also denies that he has decided that there shall be no exchange of prisoners with the United States.

A Washington dispatch of June 22 says that the invasion of Porto Rico will begin within two weeks. The troops will land on the south or east side of the island, and San Juan, on the north coast, will be taken from the rear.

The Chicago Record says that Miss Ella Elliston, of Little Rock, Ark., who is engaged to be married to Lieut. Hobson, has received a letter from her betrothed, who is imprisoned in Morro Castle, saying that he is alive and well and that Admiral Cervera has given orders that he and the other prisoners receive good treatment.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Navy Department has been informed that the Adolphe, Blanche and Valparaiso are loading with coal at Valparaiso, Chile, preparatory for sailing, presumably for the Philippines. The department has communicated with the United States Consul at Valparaiso requesting the destination of the ships.

LONDON, June 22.—The "Daily News" publishes a statement alleged to come from a correspondent having access to good information that the occupation of Manila by parts of the crews of the foreign warships there is an accomplished fact, although it may probably be three or four days before the official news arrives by way of Hongkong.

MADRID, June 20.—In an interview at Carthage, Captain Annon, Minister of Marine, stated that a third squadron, including the Lepanto, Principe de Asturias and Cardenal Cisneros, will be ready to start in a month's time. He said Admiral Camara's squadron consisted of fourteen ships, including torpedo boat destroyers and transatlantics, with a large force for landing. He spoke in the highest terms of the fighting qualities of the Pelayo.

U. S. S. Philadelphia.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD, June 20.—Work on the cruiser Philadelphia is nearly completed. The ship's main battery of six-inch rifles have been swung aboard and set in position on the gunbeds. The ship has been painted the war color and will be taken out of dock the first of next week. The new deck of the United States steamship Adams has been about completed and that ship will soon be ready for commission.

The old iron cruiser Ranger will be hauled into the quay-wall shortly, and converted as rapidly as possible into a modern gunboat.

Work on the Yorktown is being expedited as much as possible and as fast as the men get through with the Philadelphia they will be transferred to the Yorktown.

ANOTHER REPORT

Finance Department Accounts Examined By Expert.

TO BURN OLD CERTIFICATES

Eminent Domain Bill Killed in the House—A Tie Vote and an Appeal.

SENATE.

One hundred-sixteenth day, July 1. Notification was received from the House of the passage of several bills, including the adoption of the conference amendments to the appropriation bills. The loan appropriation bill came to the Senate in amended form. The Senate failed to concur in the amendments and the bill went to Conference committee.

The Finance Committee reported on the examination of the books of the Finance Department. They found the books in excellent condition. Several seeming differences in totals of accounts as made by the expert and as found in the books were satisfactorily explained. The Committee found the surplus in the treasury correct as accounted for in the report of the Finance Department. They also found old issue silver certificates to the amount of \$272,500. The committee presented a joint resolution, which was adopted, providing that a commission be appointed to count and verify the issue and destroy the bills by fire.

The bill of which notice was given yesterday by Minister Cooper, passed first reading, was read by title and referred to the Commerce Committee. The bill provides for making Palau on Molokai, a port of entry. Minister Cooper explained that the Executive saw no reason why Palau should not be made a port of entry. The new plantation at that point on the island promised to be one of the largest enterprises in the islands. It had machinery on the way and could not be landed unless it went through a port. Lahaina was the nearest and it would be no greater expense to the Government were there a port of entry at Palau, for inspection of cargoes.

The House bill to amend the opium laws by eliminating the provision for payment of one-half the fines to informers, was laid on the table on motion of Senator Brown, who objected to the bill on the ground that it would deprive the Government of the ability to secure information against the smugglers and dealers in opium. Now that the House had killed the opium bill the fines system would be of great service.

The light wine and beer license bill with amendments, came up from the House. Two principal amendments were made to the bill. One gave the authority for issuing licenses to the Minister of the Interior and the Executive Council. Another removed the restriction limiting the number of licenses in Waikiki, Kalia and Nuuanu. Each of these places may have three licenses. The places where light wine and beer are sold must be situated at least two miles from a high license saloon. The Senate concurred in the amendments.

It was expected that the Rapid Transit bill would come up for third reading, as the Printing Committee reported it. The interpreter had the official copy in his possession for translation, it was explained, and the bill could not legally be passed until both English and Hawaiian versions were present.

HOUSE.

The House has cleared up the business on the Clerk's desk, and now there remains such matters as are in Committee and to be reported on.

The reports from the Joint Conference Committees, announcing an agreement on the salaries and the current account appropriation bills, were adopted.

A substitute to the Walluku water works bill passed third reading and went to the Senate.

The principal work of the morning was the disposition of the bill granting the right to acquire property by eminent domain. The bill was introduced by Representative Gear and confers the right upon private parties to condemn water privileges, and absorb them, for the purpose of generating electricity. The author of the measure supported it and addressed the House at some length. The vote on the passage of the bill stood 7 in the affirmative and 6 in the negative. According to constitutional provision, on the final passage of a bill there must be 8 votes. The Speaker so interpreted it and declared the bill indefinitely postponed. An appeal was made from the decision and the vote stood a tie. The Speaker voted to sustain and the bill was killed.

STRONG ENGLISH.

A Britisher Draws a Vivid Picture of Spain.

The following is given as an extract from a speech recently made by a member of the British parliament:

"While Spanish onions are not up as yet Spanish bull fights are as plentiful as ever. The Philippines may go, Cuba may be lost as it undoubtedly will be, the Spanish throne may be in danger, but those humanizing pastimes, the slaughtering of bulls for the amusement of the populace, are still rampant. Like Nero, the Span-

iard would fiddle whilst Rome was burning. The Toreador is still of greater importance than ruined cities and lost dependencies. But there is a time coming and it is not far off, when the national fandango will be danced no more, when Spanish beauty must veil itself in crepe, and the glories of the past sink below the horizon never more to rise. The Spaniard, like the Turk, is doomed. There is no room for his brutal methods of government, and the Yankee will presently prove it."

SUIT FOR \$5,000

Claims He Was Illegally Held in Oahu Prison.

Asks for Damages—The Case—Man Was Once Committed for Trial. In for Seventy-four Days.

A suit against Jas. A. Low as jailor of Oahu prison was instituted yesterday. It is a claim for damages in the sum of \$5,000. This amount is asked for by Kauakaki, a native. The allegation is false imprisonment, or something akin to that indictment. Kauakaki says that he was unlawfully held in the prison for seventy-four days.

This is entirely a matter between an individual and an official of the Government and does not touch Mr. Low personally. The native was arrested months ago on a warrant charging him with assaulting a young Hawaiian girl. The prosecution before the District Magistrate was conducted by Deputy Marshal Hitchcock. The result of this hearing was that the defendant was committed for jury trial at the next term of the Circuit Court for this island.

Before the criminal calendar was reached at the term for which Kauakaki had been held, the Deputy Marshal had investigated the case more fully and had come to the conclusion that the outcome of a jury trial would at least be doubtful. The Deputy Attorney-General was advised that the prosecution against Kauakaki had best be dropped. This was done. It is claimed that the man should have been liberated at once. He had gone up to the Judiciary building in charge of a policeman. The officer brought his man back to the police station. Kauakaki was "below" for several days and then somehow was sent to the "reef," where it was understood that he was to be held for trial at the next term, something of that sort.

One official claims that the mistake, if there be one pronounced in the damage suit, was made at the Judiciary building. Mr. Creighton is attorney for the \$5,000 claimant and will of course bring out all that there is to show on behalf of his client. On the other hand it is supposed that the legal department of the Government will make a determined resistance, perhaps claiming that the man should have spoken for himself instead of waiting to be discovered as an honorary boarder at Oahu prison.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post-office up to June 30, 1898.

GENTLEMEN.

Ames, H B (2)	Allen & Lewis (2)
Abe, T	Austin, E A
Anderson, J	Ashworth, J
Anderson, B K	
Bishop & Austin	
Est.	
Bollman, C	Brown, W P
Baker, C	Bolster, H
Bastide, H	Brown, H E
Batchelder, J S	Baker, A
Burbank, W M	Besser, P (2)
Brundage, N W	Bennett, B
Burns, J	Burton, R J (3)
Brown, T M	Burton, A M
Browning, T	Bauman, A B (3)
Barnbrough, W	Brittain, G F
Carlson, V	Brown, C W
Coxawley, J C	Burns, J
Christley, T	Clark, H G
Campbell, A J	Collins, A
Campbell, D A	Crowningsberg, D
Clark, A (2)	Christiansen, G (2)
Cowles, L H	Cook, F
Cowles, S W	Coker, G (3)
Crane, Dr. F. M.	Cook, S
De Menear, F L	Cooke, J T
Dunbar, Mr.	Conley, C C
Day, P	
Dickson, T	De Begger, J
Davis, F N	Decker, M
Dicker, F H	Dunleavy, F J
Davis, R W	Dickerson, C
Duncan, A	Dunn, E W
Del Mar, E	Dunbar, Mr.
Donnell, Capt M	Drier, E
F	Duke, Mr.
Delecroix, R	Doett, J
Esper, R H E	Edwards, Capt
Emerson, S N	
Ellis, J H	
Ferry, Mr.	
Forbush, C A	Ficks, G W
Fedoroff, O	French, R
Gibbs, C N	Fuller, G G
Gallagher, H	
Gaskins, J H	Gall Fruit Co A
Goodchild, J	(2)
Gurney, A S L A B	Gould, J E
(2)	Grace, J
Glad, W	Green, J S (2)
Hoffman, M N	Goodrich, P M
Holt, O	Hack, F C
	Hayden, I M

Hayes, G C
Hornbeck, J
Hutchinson & Co
Hill, J
Hagen, N
Jackson, C S
Jacobson, V (2)
Johnson, C
Jeffes, H
Jellings, W
Kerr, A S
Logan, W G
Lee, R (4)
Larsen, C (2)
Larsen, T
Lehmman, R
Moore, C A
Morton, D
Knocke, H F
Mihail, P
Meyer, A
McKague, D
McKay, W
McPherson, F S
Neill, W M
O'Leary, D
Powell, J
Palmer, T
Page, O E
Paterson, J
Robinson & Co. A
G N
Richards, T
Rewcastle, F
Renkin, E
Rumvill, I A
Stannion, Mr (2)
Sharratt, W F
Smith, W
Schaefer, W
Smythe, N K (2)
Smythe, C K
Sampson, Mr
Sanford, Mr
Swanson, Mr
Sanford, D
Stone, H D
Tucker, W K
Thompson, G
Tague, J
Taylor, H T (2)
Tulley, M
Townsend, A
Van Dorn, Mr
Vandoorn, E
Williams, Mr
Winterbotham, J
Watson, J
Wood, R
Wagner, F H
Woodward, E
Wiley, J W
Wallace, S
Wales, A
Wallace, J
Welsharth, W
Young, S G
Young, E B

LADIES.

Andrews, Mrs R A
Abbey, Mrs R
Alexander, Miss
Andrews, Miss J
L E
Bailey, Mrs W W
Crockett, Miss L
Chittenden, Mrs
HCOlburn, Mrs M
De Ballewille, Mrs A
Forrest, Miss N
Gulle, Mrs J M
Gaskins, Mrs J H
Hagens, Mrs E
Harrison, Miss S
Herbert, Mrs C L
Johnson, Mrs A
(2)
Laughlin, Miss M
McCandless, Mrs J
Martin, Mrs J N
Marks, Miss M E
Nelson, S
Pearlman, Miss R
Raphad, Miss M
Smith, Mrs E C
Sterling, Mrs C
Schooler, Mrs C
Thomas, Mrs
Townsend, Mrs H
Voeller, Mrs M
Welsh, Miss F
Woodward, Miss M
Walsh, Miss M
Wildwood, Miss R (6)

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

Cawley, C E
Mitchell, J T
Flahavan, E
Wasik.

Parties inquiring for letters in above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

J. M. OAT,

Postmaster General.

General Postoffice, Honolulu, June 30, 1898.

Up It Goes.

If you did not take our advice and lay in a good supply of Flour and Feed before the last advance, do it now, as there is every prospect of higher prices. The two most powerful agencies are at work to make the advance:

DROUTH AND WAR.

We try to protect our customers but are compelled to follow the market as our stocks become exhausted.

WE CARRY ONLY

THE BEST.

When you want the best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Nelson, O

Omsted, N

Paine, S

Patterson, N

Pearson, T J

Pahl, F

Reinholt, C

Ryan, A F

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Reynolds, J R

Robb, W (3)

Rhine, E

Sheridan, R B (2)

Shaw, O

Smith, F

Shedden, G

Sanford, D T

Seaman & Co

Smith, G W

Snyder, W H

Spencer, J

Skerat, E L

Strotebeker, F K

Townsend, D (2)

Taylor, H S (2)

Tubifka, F

Turner, F

Tentner, G

Tomes, R A

Van Bergh, H

Walker, J

Warren, T

White, W

Weaterbee, J

Wallace, F B

Walker, L

Wood, S

Wasik, J

Wales, A

Walker, J H

Willwood, Mr

Young, Dr.



THEY WERE WITH DEWEY AT MANILA.

Officers and men of the victorious Asiatic squadron will always take pride in the fact that they were with Dewey at Manila. Here are the portraits of some of the gallant fellows who helped their brave commander win victory at the Philippines.

Bargain in Shoes.

We hear the expression used constantly. So much so that in nine cases out of ten it really has no significance in connection with facts.

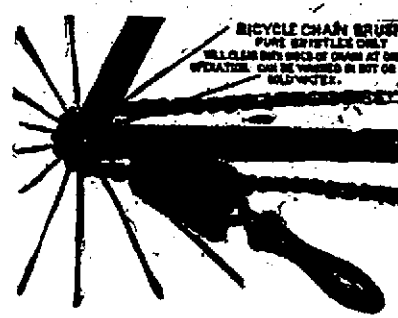
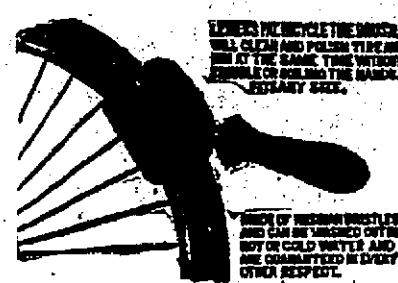
A bargain in shoes represents standard value, at the right price and at the right time.

The cheapest is not always the best neither is the best always the cheapest. Buy a good article and you will get satisfactory wear out of it in the long run. Buy a cheap article and it will keep you on the jump continually to duplicate, then you might buy shoes on this basis every week in the year and never get your money's worth. Turn over a new leaf and buy an honest shoe at an honest price. This is the kind of values we offer you.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

FORT STREET.

A Few Brushes That Are Worth Having.



Household Supply Dept. CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUBB, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER.

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scarry Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scarry Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit customers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 1/2, 1, and 2 lbs. and in cases containing six times the quantity. Each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Limited, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

MOVED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The year 1898 has already written across the page of American history "This is the end of Chapter II."

The organization of the Federal Union in 1787, the careful experiments in the harmonious working of its mechanism, and finally, the readjustment of its parts, and the cementing of the Union, with the blood of half a million of men, finished and wrote in 1865, across the page of American history: "This is the end of Chapter I."

On this day, and at the present hour the words of the beginning of Chapter III are moving across the page of this history. Material prosperity, a vast increase in population, the absorption of public lands, and the intense energy of the agricultural and manufacturing, force the casting away of the swaddling clothes of the year 1800.

General Washington, looking westward, put the Mississippi far beyond the possible boundaries of the nation. To him, what was beyond was not within the scope of political thought. The Farewell Address was spoken to a few people huddled on the Atlantic coast, and their friends sparsely picketing the wilderness lying on the western slope of the Alleghenies. The wisdom of that hour was not the wisdom of this hour. Washington looked on a few thousand producers of tobacco and dried fish. His successors look upon 15,000,000 of industrial workers, in five thousand different articles, all demanding a share in the world's trade.

While the nation was waiting, and considering, and firmly held down by its inheritance of narrow political thought and habit, Humanity suddenly flashed the sword before its eyes, and called its young men into the army. The Spanish war closes Chapter II.

For war is the Royal Engineer and Sapper that undermines national habits, blasts out the stumbling blocks of conservatism, cuts down the obstructions planted by effete nations, throws bridges over the streams of international prejudice, and creates a Royal Road to just and wholesome empire.

Is this perilous? Does it mean final decay? The schools, the colleges, the higher education, and the marvelous advancement of women remove the peril. Above all the Universal Church gradually takes the creeds, behind which men hide their acts, and makes them transparent. The deeds begin to shine through the creeds. Thought and culture, and altruism, and the growing conservatism of moral responsibility hold the reins over the black steed "Aggrandizement," and will hold him to the track. Patriotism will cease to be a mere pleasant sentiment, free from obligations, but a living force, wise, conservative, just. This anniversary day will become one of thought and reflection, not one of fireworks and picnics.

THE LAST RECEPTION.

The important event, yesterday, was the official reception of the American Minister.

Assuming that annexation has been accomplished, or will be, within a few days, it marks the last of these official functions which have been very prominent features in our social and political life during the last sixty years.

In the early days, owing to the little regard paid by the United States to their foreign relations, the diplomatic and consular representatives of that nation, in several if not in many instances, were entirely unfitted for the offices they were appointed to, and they were the causes of much scandal and reproach. During the last few years, however, the diplomatic representatives have been, as a rule, men of education, refinement, and excellent character, equal to the most reputable of American diplomats at the European courts.

Should the raising of the American flag here, make the reception of yesterday the last of a long series, there will be many regrets that such pleasant gatherings have forever ended.

The American Minister, who is probably destined to a long and honorable career in American political life, will look back upon this event as one tinted with the romance of life in the Pacific ocean. At least, he will have assisted in creating and fixing into the ground another mile stone on the highway of American progress.

THE MEASLES.

Measles is undoubtedly spreading in the town, but there is no cause for alarm. It can be clearly traced to the troops that arrived here on June 2nd on the Australia and other vessels. About fourteen cases at that time were

taken to the quarantine station, and isolated. From these men, the disease was communicated to persons on the transports. These persons in the early stages of the disease, and before it became apparent, and when it is especially contagious, visited the grounds of the Executive Building, and undoubtedly communicated it to people residing here. From these came the first crop of the disease. Those taking the disease on the Executive grounds, and elsewhere, communicated it to others, and from these comes a second crop. A careful calculation of the course of the disease shows very clearly that its existence here is due to the men who were exposed to it, while on the transport Australia, from which the measles cases were taken to the quarantine.

While a case of the disease appeared on one of the last transports and was taken to the Red Cross hospital, before the disease definitely appeared, it is very evident that the disease had a foothold here before that case was brought to the Red Cross hospital.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the disease to develop through the case at the Red Cross hospital, and as it has developed in several quarters, it is evident that it is due to the cases appearing on the first transports that arrived on June 2nd.

THE JOINT RESOLUTION.

If these Islands should be annexed to the United States by joint resolution, will it be necessary for the Hawaiian Legislature to act upon it, or confirm it?

Probably not, although a formal act of acceptance would apparently perfect the legal transfer.

Annexation is a matter of contract. The Hawaiian Government agrees to transfer the Islands to the United States, and the latter country agrees to take them, provided the Senate consents to it, subject to certain specified conditions. The Senate has not acted. The contract in that form is still pending. Congress, however, as a body, and without reference to the form and method of executing this contract, makes a new contract in form only by joint resolution. Its substance is the same as that contained in the contract by treaty. It carries out, or executes, the meaning and intent of the contracting parties, and it holds that the assent by Hawaii, contained in the contract by treaty, equally applies to the new form of contract by joint resolution.

It is not necessary that a contract should be in writing. It is, with some exceptions, valid if it is only oral. The writings containing its terms are only the evidences of the intent and understanding of the parties to it.

The Hawaiian Government has, under its constitutional authority, transferred the Islands to the United States. An acceptance, in the form of specific action by the Senate has not been made. But an acceptance by another, and it is assumed, equally valid constitutional method has probably been made. The intent of the contracting parties is executed. An immediate occupation of the Islands, by the United States, without opposition, would be a confirmation in fact by both parties. The only difference between the ratification of the treaty and the joint resolution, is one of form.

A question that could be raised as to the absolute legality of the transfer by joint resolution is, on the American side, whether the Constitution of the United States prohibits this form of transfer, but permits it in the form of annexation by treaty.

If the joint resolution has passed the Senate, or does hereafter, and it is followed by immediate occupation, the Supreme Court of the United States will do in the case, as it has often in other political cases, when called upon to decide them, simply recognize the will of the people, and the necessities of the case.

So far as the Islands are concerned the intent and assent of the Government, contained in the treaty will operate upon the joint resolution, and make a good title in the United States.

THE WAR POLICY.

Out of the large mass of news and information which comes to us, through the mails, we can see that the war policy of the American Government has been somewhat modified lately.

The condition of Spain indicates that a break down may take place at any moment, and a suspension of hostilities take place. If this takes place before the American forces get a foothold in Porto Rico, Manila and the Caroline Islands, the result of the war may be the freedom of Cuba only. It is evident that the desire of the American Government is to drive the Spaniards out of the Philippines, the Carolines and Porto Rico before any peace negotiations take place. The American forces probably now occupy the latter place. Manila may also be now in possession of the American troops.

There is reason to believe that the Washington Government is alive to the needs of driving the Spanish from the Carolines. The treatment of American missionaries there by the Spanish forces has been cruel, and high handed. The State department is well

posted in the matter, as it compels Spain to pay an indemnity for outrages committed there several years ago. We suspect that John Bull has not failed to suggest to President McKinley, that the war job will not be completed until the Carolines are free.

It is said in the European Press, that the Queen Regent is now willing to secure peace, with the loss of Cuba, as the Pope, the Czar, and the Emperor of Austria have declared that they will not recognize Don Carlos, should he steal the Spanish throne. But the military party, headed by Campos, and Weyler say that no American force can take Cuba, and the Spanish troops must be allowed to fight.

The London Telegraph says that all that now remains for Spain in the "Coming Catastrophe" is "death with dignity." Even Castelar says in an article in one of the Madrid papers: "We shall have at the supreme moment of national anguish, our own Seanan." He means by this, the creation of another Republic.

For these reasons the next mail may bring us extraordinary news.

GERMAN INTERVENTION.

Those who are disposed to believe in the sensational rumor of German intervention in the Cuban and Philippine affairs, belong to a class of people who believe that wars are only "fun," and are inexpensive diversions. Aside from all other many and most weighty considerations, the German Government is building up with great expense, and with much labor, a valuable commercial marine. To put this in jeopardy, to expose it to the attacks of American privateers, to arrest its own foreign trade, and throw that trade directly over to the British is a proposition too absurd to be thought of. To dictate in the slightest degree to 75,000,000 of people, who are as skillful in war as in peaceable pursuits, is an adventure which no German statesman will contemplate, unless all Europe is with him.

It is natural enough, that the Europeans should refuse to believe that the United States is engaged in a war for the sake of humanity. American political history abounds in authentic accounts of the robbery of Mexico, in order to secure Texas, and a vast western domain including California. The Germans understand it, and will not believe that the American people are any more virtuous now than then. They cannot appreciate the fact that slavery instigated this robbery and was the sole and only cause of it. Nations, like persons, get certain erroneous ideas, and no reasoning will remove them.

But the Germans, with all their suspicions of the claims to disinterested action by the Americans, will not imperil their commercial marine in a war with the United States. All they can do is to "give us a piece of their minds," and let it go at that.

That the German fleet may take action at Manila is not improbable, if the German residents in that place are exposed to destruction by the insurgents. If the Spanish in Manila cannot protect German subjects against riot and revolution, there may be some justification in the interference of the German ships. Admiral Dewey may prevent complications by taking the place, if he has a sufficient land force behind him.

THE FUTURE OF OPIUM.

The immediate importation of opium, in the event of annexation, is one of the cases, which are affected by the special provision of the treaty, and of the joint resolution, that repeals any law of this Republic which is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. While the general municipal legislation of this Republic is not contrary to any provision of that Constitution, the municipal law prohibiting the importation of opium, unfortunately, is opposed to it. The Supreme Court of the United States has emphatically decided the principle involved in it.

The most of our municipal laws will stand until Congress shall repeal, or modify or re-enact them. This law prohibiting the importation of opium, being probably, unconstitutional, will become invalid at once. An importer of opium, in the event of annexation, will demand an entry of his goods at the custom house, and on the matter being referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, in Washington, we presume that directions will be made directing its admission.

The only method of restricting the evil is by enacting laws by the local Government strictly regulating its use, as the sale of alcoholic liquors is regulated in the different States.

In view of the situation, it would, probably, be wiser to enact such laws now and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, rather than permit the most unrestricted sale of it, after it is once in the country. For, if it is admitted under American laws, there is no provision of law in existence here which will regulate it. In refusing to enact a law at the present time regulating its use, "the

friends of the natives," failing to realize the new conditions, under annexation, may be driving the knife deep into the vitals of the Chinese as well as the native people.

UNLAWFUL WAR.

The Spanish, Manila, newspaper that charges Dewey with sending "incendiary shells" into the Spanish cruiser, which the laws of God and man, forbid," takes the same views regarding warfare that the Chinese commander held, in the assault by the British fleet on the Chinese forts at the mouth of the Peiho river in 1851.

Failing to carry the works in front, by reason of the difficulty of crossing a wide ditch, the British commander sent a detachment to the rear of the forts, where no guns had been mounted. As they were about to make an assault, the Chinese commander sent out a flag of truce, and demanded that the British troops retire, because "the forts were not built to be attacked in the rear," and warfare of that kind was, as the Spanish writer has said, contrary to the law of God and man. The brutal British commander failed to see the value of the point, and took the fort.

JAPAN.

The Emperor has again dissolved the Japanese Diet. It refused to raise 20,000,000 of yen by a land tax. It is conceded that the tax must be imposed, but the members of the Diet who would vote for it, must confront an angry constituency. The Japanese people have yet to learn, as the civilized nations have learned, that after the dance, the piper must be paid.

A singular omission in the treaty of annexation, and in the joint resolution, is that of not providing for the collection of the internal revenues imposed by the United States laws.

For instance, the War Revenue law provides for a tax on legacies. It is now in force throughout the States and Territories. If we are at present annexed is it not in force here? Nothing is said about it, either in the treaty or in the joint resolution. The customs laws remain unchanged until Congress shall change them. But every foot of American territory is subject to the internal revenue laws, and the joint resolution does not cover this point. Will they or will they not operate at once, or will their operation be postponed until Congress regulates the matter? Do these laws providing for internal revenue call for taxes in addition to those imposed by our municipal laws?

THE BATTLE HYMN.

No more appropriate occasion than the present can appear, for the republication of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," when, after thirty-three years of peace, the American Nation takes up arms for the freedom of the oppressed in Cuba.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord; He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored; He has loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword; His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps; They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps; I have read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps; His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel; "As ye deal with my contemners, so will you my grace shall deal;" Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel; Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat; He is sitting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat; Oh be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet! Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea; With a glory in his bosom, that transfigures you and me; As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free, While God is marching on.

MORE BOYS IN BLUE.

The third expedition was to leave San Francisco on the 27th of June. The steamships were to be:

Morgan City.
City of Para.
Indiana.
Ohio.
Valencia.

In all 4,500 men with Gen. Arthur MacArthur in command.

It was announced in the latest San Francisco papers that Gen. Merritt and his whole staff would follow this expedition in a day on the S. S. Newport.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

NOT ANGLO-SAXON SOME MAUI CROPS

Mr. Birnie Says People of U. S. Are Americans.

A Fourth of July Sermon—Wars for Liberty—Open Bible and Free Schools—Prophecy.

A Fourth of July sermon was heard at Central Union Church last evening by a large congregation of members and visitors. Rev. D. P. Birnie took his text from the 58th Chapter of Isaiah. He held that prophecy had materialized by the ripening of events and conditions at this day. The Gospel of these times includes freedom for the oppressed and relief for the distressed. The old Hebrews were of the belief that religion was for the saving of the nation as well as for the salvation of the individual.

The speaker early in his discourse referred to the particular and peculiar history of the United States, a country that had received the training and guidance of the God of Hosts for its work in the world. At the beginning in the colonies the striking feature was the quality of the early settlers. The Pilgrims, the Puritans and the Hollanders were men of high character. They had the deepest faith and used the teachings of the Bible in their ordinary daily life. So soon as the right principles settled and rooted they were sent west. They have spread even to these Islands. The great variety of people in the United States is notable. The country may have once been Anglo-Saxon, but it is so no longer. Newspapers are published in no less than twenty-four languages. In the second generation the immigrants are Americans only. The various qualities found in this great variety of population are blended into a national life that is distinctive. The two great wars in which the United States has been engaged were of liberty and righteousness.

They brought the people into unity and established and developed the strength of the common people. The United States has had the open Bible and the free school. These have made the feeling of humanity general, have met poverty, have clothed and fed the poor and have enabled a showing of intelligence. The United States is a country favored by its location. It stretches from sea to sea. The new comer has crossed an ocean. The country has grand and boundless resources. It is separated from European influences.

The future contains for the United States the duty of building up the Kingdom of God within her own borders. She has a task in learning how to govern her great cities. The labor question, says Mr. Birnie, is primarily a religious question. So are many others of the economic and social problems. This is because they involve the welfare of the whole people.

The United States are bound to do the same for other nations that they undertake for their own people. Wherever the Union finds a people under the yoke, a people grievously afflicted, it is her work to relieve them. She must be for the right everywhere and all the time. She must resist all show of brutality at any point. She must retain claim upon her high standards and must live up to them. In fine she must and she will, carry out the prophecy. If she neglect her clear cut work, she will then surely fail. If she continue in the path before her it may truly be said of her: "Thy light shall rise in the darkness and thy obscurity shall be as the noon day."

Rev. Father Conrady.
(Diocesan Magazine.)

The Rev. Father Conrady, for many years at Kalaupapa, is now studying medicine and surgery in Portland with a view of devoting the rest of his life to the relief of the miserable lepers in China. He writes: "I want to teach the Chinese pagans an object lesson of Christianity. As a man I really dread to establish myself among them. The difficulties are many, but I have confidence that with God's help and that of generous people, I will succeed." The condition of these lepers is wretched in the extreme. They live in graveyards, in dirty small houses that have a door and no window. No soap, no medicine, no bandages are found among them. Their allowance from the government is one cent daily for food. The Father hopes to complete his studies in 1900, and then pay a visit to England and Norway to appeal for aid in his mission before setting his face towards the rising sun.

Hilo Ku-klux.

The Hilo Herald reports from that district two astounding outrages. The Hilo planing mill plant was entered at night and tools damaged by the use of a hammer.

Seed cane consigned to the Portuguese Sugar Mill was lying on the wharf near Wailuke. The seventy-five bags were cut open and the contents scattered about.

Spreckelsville Estimated at 15,000 Tons.

Presentation to Manager Boote and Bride—Fourth of July Celebration.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, July 2.—Hana will have a big celebration on the Fourth. A brief outline of the program is as follows: At 9 a. m. a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired. Then will follow various contests, running, canoe racing, climbing the greasy pole, etc. At noon, after the parade of antiquities and horrors there will be a grand luncheon at Judge Kaleo's residence, to which everybody is invited. Hugh Howell is to be the orator of the occasion and some of the prominent native citizens will speak. In the afternoon other sports will take place. From 4 to 8 p. m., dancing will be the attraction on a large band erected for the occasion. Then as a finale there will be a display of fire works and a luncheon at H. Howell's residence. Between two and three hundred dollars have already been subscribed to pay various expenses.

On Friday evening a large number of the district people attended the monthly "literary" at Mr. S. E. Taylor's, Hamakua. The program, which was highly interesting and well rendered, consisted of a piano solo by Miss Grace Dickey and a farce entitled "A False Note." The characters in the latter were assumed by Misses Schweizer, Nellie and Eva Smith, Mrs. S. E. Taylor and Messrs. Dickey, Lindsay and Aiken.

Charles Daniels of Wailuku left Seattle for the Klondike recently.

Giles B. Norton, formerly a storekeeper at Makawao, died at Kalaupapa, Molokai, a short time ago.

Hamakua plantation stopped grinding June 30th, and Pals will finish in about ten days.

Spreckelsville plantation has already ground about 13,000 tons. The estimated crop is 15,000 tons.

During Wednesday, June 29th, congratulations were offered Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hall, of Hamakua. It is a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. L. von Tempeky, S. M. Dowdle and others started for Hana via Huelo and Nahiku on horseback yesterday. They intend to make a circuit of east Maui, spending the 4th at Hana.

The Spreckelsville brass band, which now has twelve pieces, expect six more by the next luncheon. They will furnish music for the races at Spreckels' Park, Kahului, on the 4th.

On Wednesday evening an impromptu reception was held at the Spreckelsville residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Boote (nee Quimby) at Spreckelsville. About 7 p. m. Chief Engineer Smith called the manager and his bride to the veranda and presented them with a silver tea set as a wedding gift from the plantation employees. Mr. Boote invited everybody in and until 10 p. m. congratulations were offered, while the Spreckelsville brass band played various tunes from the band stand, adjoining the residence. Camps Nos. 1, 5 and 6 turned out en masse—Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiians, Americans, et al, to do honor to the festive occasion.

It is reported that J. R. Higley, of Kalaupapa, will accept a position on the new plantation at Kalaie, Molokai, August next.

Dr. Wood, Arthur Wood and Addison Gulick, all visitors at Hana, made a trip to the crater of Haleakala during the week. Their party to the top was the largest of the season.

During the 27th of June, the schooner Muriel, Carlsen master, arrived in Kahului, twenty-seven days from British Columbia. She brought coal for H. O. Co.

During June 28th, the schooner Jennie Wand, Christiansen master, arrived, seventeen days from San Francisco, with general merchandise for Pals and Hamakua plantations and Alexander & Baldwin, of Kahului. She cleared today for San Francisco with a cargo of sugar from the Pals and Haku companies.

The weather is very warm, still and sultry.

San Francisco Tugs.
(Examiner, June 23.)

The Naval Reserve will take possession of the auxiliary cruisers tomorrow. The Inguis, formerly the Fearless, went to Mare Island today and will be at once placed in commission. The other vessels of the auxiliary fleet will have their full complement of men in a few days, as orders have been issued for all the naval militia to report for this duty.

The tugs Active and Vigilant, bought by the Government from John D. Spreckels, went to Mare Island yesterday. When the tugs are put into commission, they will be manned by the men from the Naval Reserve.

COMPULSORY ESCORTS.

The young girl out alone in the evening has become very numerous of late in New Zealand cities, and the Government has drafted a bill for the appointment of "discreet women" as inspectors, with extensive powers to stop and interrogate the girl who is out at a late hour. She is also authorized to escort her home, and see her safely deposited on the parental bosom, or, if the late girl is a very hard case, to take her to an establishment specially provided, and leave her in charge of the matron, pending inquiry.—Sydney Bulletin.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A WAIKIKI TREAT

Surf Riding Will Be Shown in Motion Pictures.

FLEET OF MOVING CANOES

Princess Kaiulani in One Scene
Luau Picture—Boys in Blue
Feast—Ewa Mill Next.

Burton Holmes and his motion picture man, Mr. De Pue, are already hard at work on material for the illustrated lecture on the Islands, which will be the leader with the company next year. The first of the new series of motion pictures will show that popular sport, surf riding in canoes. Six parties will be shown and some well known people of this community may at some future time practically see themselves indulging in the grand pastime of making express time on the crest of a Waikiki wave.

These motion pictures are made at the rate of eighteen to the second and the instrument for making the impressions or negatives was kept quite busy for some time on Thursday afternoon. In the embarkation are shown the Princess Kaiulani, Marshal Brown and Mrs. Brown, E. R. Adams, Mrs. J. A. Gilman, Miss Parker and others equally prominent in the Islands. Both Mr. De Pue and Mr. Holmes believe that a thorough success was made with the films and the machine. Every precaution was put forth against failure. The negatives made here will be prepared in the States for use in projecting on the screen. There will be several hundred views.

The first picture taken by Mr. Holmes for coloring by the artist who has given so much life to his Yellowstone Park and other pictures, was very appropriately of that pleasant institution—the luau. It will show the feast and decorations in detail, the native musicians, the lanai and the guests. Mr. Brown, manager for Mr. Holmes, is delighted with this first of the series of big colored pictures. In a day or two the artist party will visit Ewa and will there secure views of the sugar mill in full operation and of field hands at work. The Japanese came outers have heard of this and it is said they will throw activity into the scenes that will surprise the most experienced luna.

One thing in the Holmes illustrated lecture that will advertise Honolulu pretty well for several years will be scenes from the dinner hour of visiting Boys in Blue. These will show the crowds and the surroundings fully. One of the companies of the First Regiment, N. G. H., will figure in the lecture and the military men abroad can have the chance of passing upon the efficiency of the local force. Capt. Zeigler, F. Company, will provide an artillery drill for Mr. De Pue in front of the camera that makes the negatives for the moving pictures. There will be a number of Honolulu street and water front scenes. On the other Islands Mr. De Pue will find as material for motion pictures the handling of live stock, sugar and other freight at unfavorable landings by the native boat crews. For the large colored pictures to be used in the lecture proper, Mr. Holmes will select views on all the Islands. He will spend some time at Kilauea, will visit Moikoi, will visit Iao valley, Hanalei, Hakala and many other historic and scenic spots.

PRESENTATION.

Parting Gift of Class of '98 to Prof. Richards.

A presentation was made to Mr. Richards by the graduating class on Thursday evening. The gift included a set of carpenter tools and a work bench, with the names of boys etched in the wood. Dan'l Kaloi made the speech, expressing the affection and appreciation of the class of '98. Young ladies of the School for Girls presented many bouquets to Mr. and Mrs. Richards. A feeling response, filled with good wishes, was made by Mr. Richards.

Mr. U. Thompson is now principal of the Kamehameha School for boys, vice Theo. Richards, whose resignation was announced some time ago. It is believed that Mr. Richards, who has done excellent work for the Hawaiians, will remain on Oahu. Mr. Thompson has been with the faculty some years and is an excellent man.

Heavy Death Rate.

During the first six months of 1898 there have been fifty-six deaths at the Queen's Hospital. This is one more than the total sum of deaths at the same institution for the whole of last year. Twelve or thirteen of the patients who died came from Oahu plantation. Two cases were accidents and the majority of the remainder fevers. Of the town deaths a good many have been from bowel troubles.

Fooling a Sentry.

Capt. J. W. Pratt told a mighty military story that came to him somehow from the big camp of the United States volunteers at San Francisco. An

infantryman had overstayed his liberty. Detection meant a fine and perhaps some imprisonment with the most disagreeable sort of police duty. The infantry chap was a genius. He pinned strips of white paper down the legs of his trousers. Then he made officer's shoulder straps out of banana skins. Then he boldly walked right through the line, answered "officer," and accepted the night honor of the sentry.

U. S. Coal Shed Filling Up.

The big, new United States coal shed is fast filling up with coal from the ship E. B. Sutton which is discharging at the Ewa end of Pacific Mail wharf. The coal is hauled by dump carts to the Waikiki end of the shed and there piled to a height of about twelve feet. A big sign over the middle entrance to the shed "United States Coal Shed" stares the visitor to the public market and makes it look around that neighborhood as if Uncle Sam had camped there for good.

Boys Made Money.

The pilots' boat boys are rich. There has been a sort of Wela-ka-Hao business during the past week and what with "doubles" night work—and extra passengers, over forty-three trips have been made to vessels. That means about \$140 for them, or say \$35 each for the week, which is the biggest wage that has ever been earned by them, and is coming pretty close to what the masters of the local steamers get. Akale, Niho, Apsake and John Kaal are the sturdy boys who have been picked out for this work by the pilots and they deserve all they get for they are the best boat pullers on the city front.

Some Brick Buildings.

In the competition for school house plans, first and second prizes have gone to Architects Ripley & Dickey. The drawings, specifications and suggestions made by this firm will be followed. Some small houses in the outer districts will be erected in time for the next term. There will soon be advertisement for tenders for the new buildings for Honolulu. The local houses will be of brick and stone and will be decidedly handsome.

Turks Again.

A late dispatch says that earlier reports that the Turks had resumed the work of burning villages are fully confirmed. In the Berance district of Albania 700 houses belonging to Servian Christians have been burned. The Turks are committing horrible atrocities and two Servian women have been barbarously murdered.

A SORRY SPECTACLE.

The spectacle of the House majority coining Tom Reed to permit a vote on the Hawaiian question is one that will not make a favorable impression on the country.—Washington Post.

The ladies of the Red Cross Hospital are very much pleased with the boys from the Kamehameha Schools who have been assisting in the nursing. They have been painstaking and conscientious in their work and have rendered valuable assistance in caring for the sick soldiers.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The Story of a Man Who Was a Hopeless Paralytic—He Was Paid a \$1,650 Disability Claim.

The following case was printed originally in *The Monitor*, a newspaper published at Menford, Canada. Doubts were raised as to its truthfulness, consequently a close watch was kept on the case for two years and the original statement has now been completely verified.

Mr. Petch had been a hopeless paralytic for five years. His case has had little attention. He was confined to his bed, was bloated almost beyond recognition, and could not take solid food. Doctors called the disease spinal sclerosis, and all said he could not live. The Canadian Mutual Life Association after a thorough examination, paid him his total disability claim of \$1,650, regarding him as forever incurable.

For three years he lingered in this condition. After taking some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills there was a slight change, a tendency to sweat freely. Next came a little feeling in his limbs. This extended, followed by a pricking sensation, until at last the blood began to course freely and vigorously through his body. Soon he was restored to his old time health.

A reporter from *The Monitor* recently called on Mr. Petch again and was told:

"You may say there is no doubt as to my cure being permanent. I am in better health than when I gave you the first interview, and certainly attribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"To these pills I owe my release from the living death, and I shall always bless the day I was induced to take them."

Such is the history of one of the most remarkable cases in modern times. In the face of such testimony, can any one say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not entitled to the careful consideration of every sufferer—man, woman or child? Is not the case, in truth, a miracle of modern medicine?

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin-tortured Babies," post free.

EVERY HUMOUR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.
Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.
Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.
Hollister & Co. Are TOBACCONISTS.
Hollister & Co. Are Located at—

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

TANKS.

There are many places in town where the water will run but a few hours each day in the pipes. Such places are not bothered much, however, if provided with one of our

PATENT NON-SHRINKING WATER TANKS

which we sell in all sizes, from 500 to 10,000 gallons, for it is an easy matter to get the tank full while the water is running in pipes, then you have all the water you want when water will not run. These are made of best quality, clear, seasoned redwood lumber, and every tank is fully guaranteed, both in material and workmanship. PERKINS WINDMILLS will also keep these tanks full. We sell Tanks and Windmills.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

GIVEN AWAY FREE!

To every purchaser of a 30 cent box, containing three cakes of EGG WHITE SOAP, we will give free a beautiful picture worth twice the price of the soap.

WHITE

Nothing else like it. Makes the skin white and as smooth as velvet. Equal to any 25 cent soap on the market. Single Cake for 10 cents.

OF

Perfumed with delicate odor from French Flowers. Leaves a sweet refined odor made from the sweetest materials obtainable. The grandest soap for the toilet and complexion.

EGGS

Those using EGG WHITE SOAP will not suffer from chapped face or hands. SAMPLE Cake given free on application. Come early as the supply of handsome pictures is limited. WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

June 24, 1898.

Anti-Caloric Boiler Compound.

As this is about the season when grinding on the plantations is about over and managers are considering putting their plant in condition for next season's grinding and in order that we may catch all the contemplated moves we want to call the attention of the plantation managers to our

ANTI-CALORIC BOILER COMPOUND.

At a recent test made by Engineer Kopke of the Pioneer Mill, Lahaina, Maui, the following results were disclosed:

Asbestos - - - - 115F.
Scotch Compound - 108F.
ANTI-CALORIC - - 101F.

Is it necessary to say anything more than that

ANTI-CALORIC BOILER COMPOUND

is economical in every way?

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.

307 FORT ST.

CASILL & COOK IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.	
Authorized Capital—£2,000,000	£ 2,000,000
Subscribed	2,750,000
Paid up Capital—	687,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds—	2,750,000 7 0
3—Life and Annuity Funds—	1,127,670 1 0
	£11,558,989 8 9
Revenue Fire Branch—	1,561,377 3 0
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—	1,376,811 1 0
	£2,938,188 4 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS—£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LD.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELMINA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H.I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 8,250,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks - - - 43,250,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. BACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

LASSIE IS QUEEN

The "Green" Horse Defeats the Old Stagers.

WELA KA HAO AND WOOD BEATEN

Six Heats—Two Dead Heats—Bad Luck Follows Violin—Other Harness Races—Running.

The Hawaiian Jockey Club and the Advertiser promised the public good racing at Kapiolani Park track for July Fourth. That is what it was. The card as carried out afforded the best day of the sport that has ever been had here. The track record was lowered another second. The sensational free-for-all produced the most enthusiasm and the liveliest speculation within the memory of the oldest local patron. The two other harness races were interesting and the running events were pretty and honest. There was a fair attendance. The weather was perfect, with the track not quite up to the mark. It needed more scraping and rolling.

FREE-FOR-ALL.

The starters were W. Wolters' Loupe, W. M. Cunningham's Wela ka Hao, L. L. McCandless' Irish Lassie and W. H. Cornwell's W. Wood.

There were six heats before a settlement and Irish Lassie came out the winner. The little bay mare surprised everybody and by her victory at least two camps of "the fancy" were hit hard.

The first heat was a dead heat between Irish Lassie and Wela ka Hao. The second heat was taken by Wela ka Hao.

The third heat was taken by Irish Lassie in 2:16, lowering W. Wood's track record of 2:17.

The fourth heat was a dead heat between Wela ka Hao and Irish Lassie. The fifth heat was taken by Irish Lassie.

The sixth heat, with which went the race, was taken by Irish Lassie. W. Wood, with a record from the States of 2:07, did not do well and failed to come out for the last heat.

Loupe was distanced in the first heat. Wela ka Hao did not come up to the expectations of his backers and friends. He was a favorite against the field at the post and to the very last had the confidence and support of some of the betting fraternity. Mr. Cunningham said last evening that the horse had caught cold at the track. W. Wood has been ailing for some days with a cold and could not be trained. Loupe has not been himself since he has been in the country.

The triumph of Irish Lassie is very gratifying to her owner, Representative McCandless, and her remarkable improvement and perfect condition are due almost entirely to the intelligent attention of "Jack" Gibson, the handler and driver.

This race began at 3 o'clock and was not finished till after 6. This means that there will be no more of three in five heats. By the way, the man who fought so hard against two in three heats, had his horse beaten. Still, Mr. Cunningham has a magnificent animal in Wela ka Hao and drove yesterday just as well as the best of the professionals who have handled the ribbons here. Here is the summary of the turf event of the year:

Free-for-all at Honolulu, H. I., July 4, 1892. Track fair and weather favorable. Entries—By W. Wolters, Loupe, blk. gelding, aged, by John Sevenoaks. By W. M. Cunningham, sorrel gelding, Wela ka Hao (Our Boy) aged, by Vernon Boy. By L. L. McCandless, Irish Lassie, bay mare, aged, by St. Patrick. By W. H. Cornwell, W. Wood, bay gelding, aged, by Steinyard.

Loupe was distanced. Wela ka Hao.....dh 1 3 dh 2 2 Irish Lassie.....dh 3 1 dh 1 1 W. Wood.....dh 2 3 dh 2 3 ds Time—2:17, 2:17, 2:16, 2:17, 2:20½, 2:24.

A match was arranged between W. Wood and Wela ka Hao for a purse of \$500, to take place at the track on Saturday next. J. J. Sullivan suggested that the affair be made a sweepstakes and that Irish Lassie be admitted. Cunningham says he will agree to this if the W. Wood people are willing.

2:20 CLASS HARNESS RACE. Quinn's Violin finished first in the first heat in 2:21. The claim that Quinn fouled Margaret H. Hollinger's horse driven by Bagsby, was allowed and the heat given to Margaret H.

The second heat was taken by Violin in 2:26 4-5, with Flora G second and Margaret H third. Quinn had resigned his seat to Gibson.

Third heat and race taken by Margaret H in 2:22. Flora G failed to come out for third heat.

In the fourth, which of course was entirely unintentional, a tire was taken off one of the wheels of the Margaret H sulky.

At first Violin seemed to be in splendid fettle, but appeared to become tired.

2:20 CLASS HARNESS RACING. Hollinger's Center took the first heat in 2:25 1-4.

Norton's Dancer took the next two heats and the race, driven by Gibson in 2:27 and 2:29. Center was not even with the work after the first mile.

THE RUNNING. In all of the running races there were either driving finishes or work along the oval somewhere brisk enough to cause cheering.

Half-mile Dash—J R had a big advantage in the start. He was not

headed. Gartalline made a fine fight for the race. Fashion was third. Sans Souci was mean and could not be made to do her best. Time, 48 3-5.

Five-eighths of a Mile Dash—This was between If Not Why Not and Royalist and there was no trouble at all for Royalist to set the pace and win. If Not Why Not was driven home hard.

Mile Dash, Free-for-all—They went to the half in a bunch. Then Venus and Sympathetic's Last went out. Royalist had by this time found the company too fast. Venus came home first without being touched with the whip. Sympathetic's Last was slowed down in the last hundred yards. Time, 1:46.

Mile Dash for Hawaiian Bred—This was between Antidote and Amario. They were the only starters. They were in the back stretch and even to the last quarter, when Amario went ahead ridden easily and Antidote was unable to do anything under the whip. Time, 1:46 3-5.

Three-quarters of a Mile Dash—Venus and Fashion faced the flag. Venus, a daughter of Verona, pulled away from Fashion ten lengths in the last eighth. Time, 1:16.

Mile and a Quarter Dash, Free-for-all—This was perhaps the best running race of the day. The field of four was sent off on a line. Amario cut out the work, with Sympathetic's Last next, the other two not far back and all moving freely, being saved for the battle down the home stretch. When the call came for the final sprint, Sympathetic's Last answered the best and won in a thoroughbred fashion, with Amario next, Antidote next and Gartalline at the end. Amario was the favorite. The time was 2:15 1-5.

NOTES. W. Wood is a beautiful animal and is driven most skillfully by Durfee. It is confidently asserted that 2:16 will be the track mark for a long time.

Wela ka Hao does not wear boots or hobblers, or anything of the sort. His only "clothing" is a leather hood that enables him to see only straight ahead.

Col. Cornwell and friends were just a bit miffed over the defeat of Gartalline in the half dash. They attributed this to the bad start she was given. However, the colonel goes in for the sport and neither protests nor "kicks."

Both Sympathetic's Last and Amario were slated to win the mile and a quarter, but of course one of them had to be beaten. The crack jockey was up on Amario, but it was no use. The old campaigner has not been in the stable long enough this year for such an extended and speedy journey.

The judges were Theo. Hoffman, Capt. Cluney and C. B. Wilson. The starter was W. T. Monsarrat, with L. M. Whitehouse as assistant and the timekeepers were J. L. Torbert, W. F. Love and Louis Marks. Thos. P. Cummins was clerk of the course and Thos. Wright was head man in the saddling paddock.

Irish Lassie is truly a "phenom." Mr. McCandless bought her in 1896 with eleven other horses from Harry Agnew, in California. Last year she was sent out to the track here, it being suspected that she was threatened with speed. She was returned to the owner by a trainer who is still in the country with the verdict that there was nothing of the race horse in her. This year she has started four times and has won four races in from 2:25 to 2:16.

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count of her coal-bulk requiring repairs.

About 7 o'clock last evening the Brutus made a trial trip from the anchorage near the mouth of the harbor channel. On returning from a top speed spin of six or eight miles the collier reported that she was able for the trip. The Monterey signalled final sailing direction and the pair bore away.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.

2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.

3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.

4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.

5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemic dysentery.

6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.

7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.

8. Because it produces no bad results.

9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.

10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, JULY 4.—Eighteen sailing vessels are in port. Fourteen fly the American flag, two the Hawaiian, and the German and British claim one each. The bark C. D. Bryant is in the stream awaiting a berth for discharging general cargo from San Francisco; the ship John C. Potter is awaiting a coal wharf; the bark Amy Turner and Mohican and schooner Bering Sea are at Irmgard wharf; the barkentine Kikikat is at Fishmarket wharf; the ship Aryan is at Emmes wharf; the ship Ooteroo is at Allen street; the barkentine S. N. Castle and R. P. Rithet are at Oceanic wharf; the schooner Emma Claudina is at Allen street; the bark Diamond Head and ship E. B. Sutton are discharging coal at new Port street wharf; the ship Marie Hackfeld is at Wilder's; and the schooner Aloha and barkentine Planter and Mary Winkelman are at the railway wharf. During today the bark R. P. Rithet will move over to Irmgard wharf to complete discharging. The lumber cargo of the Mary Winkelman is consigned to order but will probably go to the Oahu Building and Lumber Company. Pacific Mail wharf and Oceanic dock have been vacated and will be kept so until the transports are in and away. The liners Warrimoo, Gaelic and Miowera will arrive between Wednesday and Saturday next and it is hoped there will be some wharf room for them.

NOTES. The tug Rover, of Hilo, is being thoroughly overhauled in Reed's Bay. The Levi Y. Burgess is discharging 1,250 tons of general merchandise at Hilo.

The Annie Johnson's cargo from Hilo to San Francisco last week was valued at \$182,438.

The bark Santiago, now in San Francisco, will return to Hilo in J. D. Spreckels Bros. line.

The barkentine Irmgard loads merchandise in San Francisco for Honolulu by Williams, Dimond & Co.

The schooner Aloha is at Brewer's wharf with a cargo of general merchandise, having arrived in port Saturday evening.

There was a big display of bunting yesterday on all the American ships in port. The flag was flying from the railway wharf all day.

The American schooner Endeavor, 485 tons (now on the way to Port Gamble) will load lumber thence to Honolulu by Pope & Talbot.

The bark Albert Meyer returns from San Francisco to Kahului with general merchandise for the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

The bark Mauna Ala and brig W. G. Irwin and J. D. Spreckels, in J. D. Spreckels Bros. line, are loading general cargo in San Francisco for this port.

The American bark Sea King, 1,361 tons, and American bark Topgallant, 1,168 tons, have been chartered by John Rosenfeld's Sons for coal from Nanaimo to Honolulu.

The bark R. P. Rithet is discharging at the Oceanic wharf. Captain Thompson reports a continual succession of calms and light winds from San Francisco which port he left June 16th, arriving here last Saturday.

The schooner Albert Meyer, barkentine Irmgard, bark Mauna Ala and brig J. D. Spreckels, W. G. Irwin, return to Honolulu from San Francisco with general merchandise. The bark Santiago takes freight in the Matson line to Hilo.

There was a big lot of passengers on the steamer Kinau, which sailed for Hilo and way ports yesterday morning. Commodore Beckley reported a somewhat smaller lot of freight than usual, owing to its being the last of the quarter.

F. G. Eytan-Walker will accompany the Laysan Island expedition on the steamer Wadaleale. He will go as surveyor for the party and will also photograph things of interest on the voyage. The Wadaleale will probably leave next Saturday and her length of stay is estimated at from six weeks to two months.

The barks Andrew Welch and Martha Davis, and barkentine Archer, were loading for this port in the Planters' Line in San Francisco at the

departure of the last mail. The Archer was to sail June 24th. The schooner Transit, in the Hawaiian line, T. H. Davies & Co. agents, was also on the berth for Honolulu.

The schooner Labrador's one remaining stick—the main mast, the forward one having been torn out during the first expedition to her rescue by the tug Eleu—announces to the water-front visitor near the Leland Boat house that she is still there. There is not much else above water. Seven hundred dollars is what Chief Officer Dick Sampson, of the Eleu, says it will cost to put the Labrador in good condition—to bring at auction say \$2,500 or more.

The steamer Kaula, which arrived from the Garden Isle yesterday morning, reports the following sugar awaiting shipment at the mills there: Makaweli, 10,000; Kehaha, 3,300; Gay & Robinson, 1,983 and V. Knudsen, 1,200. Total, 17,283 bags. Makaweli plantation has finished grinding for this season and shows a total output of 14,300 tons of sugar. All the freight taken by the Kaula from this port was safely landed. The weather is fair with southeast wind on the island and in the channel northeast by east.

When the Amy Turner was brought in yesterday some hill dweller who probably took it for granted she was from San Francisco called up the pilot's office asking if she brought any news. The answer was quick and to the point. "News? She's out one hundred and sixty days from New York and don't even know there's a war on." Captain Warland reported light weather all the way from New York and the latest news he had was that the Maine had sailed for Havana. The Amy Turner is off Brewer's wharf, where she will commence discharging tomorrow.

BORN. HAIR—June 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hair, at Hamakua, Maui, a daughter.

KEKUMANI—In Honolulu, July 4, 1892, to the wife of S. L. Kekumani, a daughter.

MARRIED. NEEDHAM ROWLAND—In this city, June 30, 1892, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. E. Parker, Mr. W. W. Needham to Miss Helen K. Rowland, both of this city.

ANDREWS—In this city, June 30, 1892, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Rosa on Punchbowl street, by the Rev. H. E. Parker, Captain Robert Andrews to Miss Eliza Tokia.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD. By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day. High Water. Low Water. Day. High Water. Low Water.

Mon. 4:23 a.m. 9:11 a.m. 5:23 p.m. 7:59 p.m.

Tue. 5:4 a.m. 9:56 a.m. 6:39 p.m. 8:47 p.m.

Wed. 6:40 a.m. 10:50 a.m. 7:56 p.m. 9:54 p.m.

Thurs. 7:43 a.m. 11:51 a.m. 9:12 p.m. 10:59 p.m.

Fri. 8:57 a.m. 12:53 p.m. 10:29 p.m. 12:42 p.m.

Sat. 10:13 a.m. 1:59 p.m. 11:49 p.m. 1:13 p.m.

Sun. 10:50 a.m. 2:22 p.m. 12:56 a.m. 1:45 p.m.

The times and moon phases are given in standard time. The time of sunrise and sunset is given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections are given in the table.

The standard time whistle sounds at 12:00 (midnight), 12:00 (noon), 1:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 10:0